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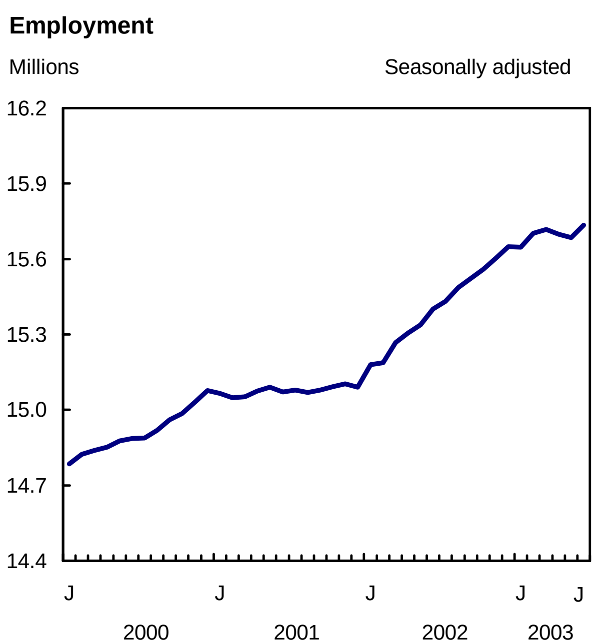
Labour Force Survey

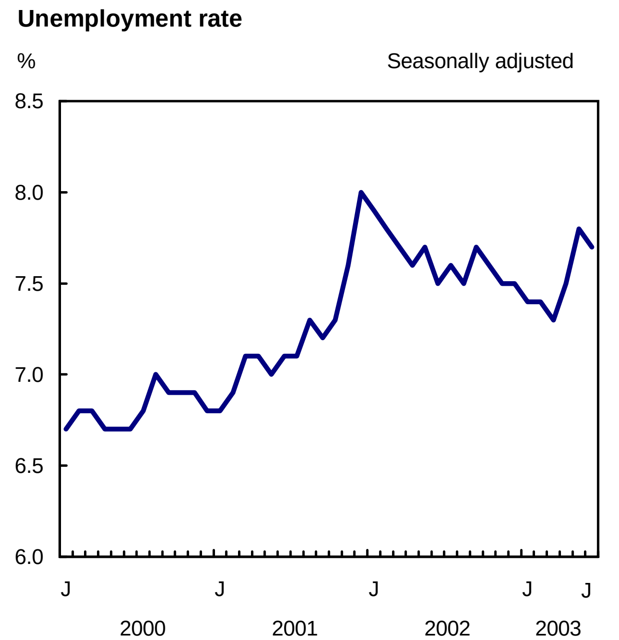
June 2003

Spurred by a large gain in part-time jobs, employment jumped by 49,000 in June, following slight declines in the previous two months. The unemployment rate edged down 0.1 percentage points to 7.7% in June.



Since the start of 2003, employment has grown only 0.5% (+84,000). Even so, this is a better performance than in the United States, where employment declined 0.2% over the same period.

The strong growth in employment in June was almost all in part-time work. This increase offset earlier declines and left part-time employment at about the same level as at the start of 2003. After four months of robust gains, full-time employment growth has stalled in the past two months.

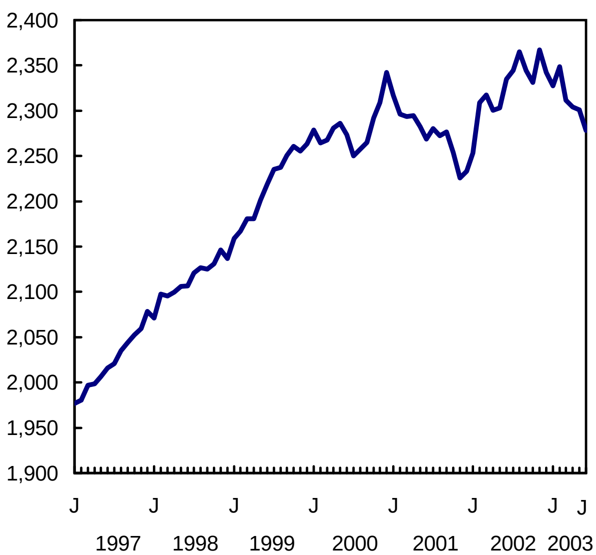


Manufacturing employment continues to decline

In June, employment rose in a number of service-producing industries, especially transportation and public administration. However, employment in manufacturing continued its downward trend that began at the end of 2002, falling by 23,000 in June. This leaves 89,000 fewer factory workers (-3.7%) than in November 2002. The manufacturing decline in June was concentrated in food processing in Ontario and clothing production in Quebec.

Manufacturing employment

000's Seasonally adjusted

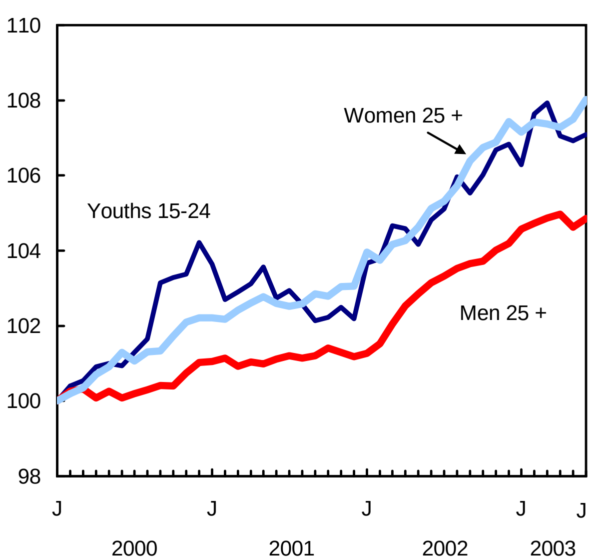


Strong job growth for adult women

Following five months of virtually no job growth, employment among adult women jumped by 29,000 in June, mostly in full-time work. These gains pushed their unemployment rate down 0.3 percentage points to 6.3%.

Employment index

(January 2000=100) Seasonally adjusted



In June, employment among adult men edged up 16,000, all in part-time work. This partly offset the sharp decline observed in May and left employment among adult men up only 46,000 (+0.6%) since the start of 2003. Their unemployment rate edged down 0.1 percentage points to 6.6% in June.

For a second consecutive month, part-time employment rose among youths, while full-time employment declined, leaving overall youth employment virtually unchanged in June. Although youth employment growth has been weak so far in 2003, youths continue to enter the labour market. This has pushed their unemployment rate to 13.9% in June, up 0.6 percentage points since the start of the year.

The summer job market continued to improve for students. The employment rate for students aged 20 to 24 (those who had been attending school full-time and who planned on returning in the fall) stood at 68.8% in June, up 1.2 percentage points from June 2002. Over the same period, the unemployment rate for this group fell 1.9 percentage points to 9.0%.

Service industries lead job growth

In June, employment in transportation and warehousing increased 13,000, offsetting the loss in May. Much of the increase occurred in the truck transportation industry. Despite the growth in June, transportation and warehousing employment was down 25,000 (-3.2%) from the most recent peak in September 2002.

Employment in public administration continued the upward trend that began in 2002, up 12,000 in June. Since the start of 2003, public administration employment has increased 32,000, or 4.0%, with the federal government accounting for most of the gain.

In June, employment in health care and social assistance edged up 12,000, continuing the upward trend that began in 2002. Almost all of the increase in June took place in Ontario.

Employment also increased in the other services category and in retail and wholesale trade, offsetting the losses that occurred in May in each of these industries.

Self-employment up sharply

After seven months of little change, self-employment jumped sharply by 37,000 in June, mostly in construction and trade. The number of public sector employees also rose in June (+25,000).

Since the start of 2003, all of the employment growth has been in the public sector or in self-employment, while the number of private sector employees has been little changed.

Increase in employment shared by most provinces

After a two-month pause, employment in Ontario increased by 17,000 in June, entirely in part-time work. As a result of strength in the first quarter, employment in Ontario has increased 61,000 (+1.0%) since the start of 2003, with two-thirds of the gains in part-time jobs. Despite the job growth in June, Ontario's unemployment rate rose 0.2 percentage points to 7.3%, as a large numbers of adults entered the labour force.

In June, gains were made in Toronto in the two industries that had appeared to be most affected by SARS: accommodation and food, and health care and social assistance.

Employment in Quebec rose slightly (+10,000) in June, mainly among youths. The small increase in employment, together with a decrease in the number of persons looking for work, caused the unemployment rate to decline 0.4 percentage points to 8.9%. Gains in a number of industries more than offset losses in manufacturing and trade.

In Alberta, employment increased by 10,000 in June, the second consecutive gain. The recent increases in employment in Alberta put the province back on its long-term upward trend, following a slow start to 2003.

Employment jumped by 6,000 in June in New Brunswick, with most of the increase concentrated in full-time work. As a result, the unemployment rate dropped 1.4 percentage points to 10.6%.

June's job growth in New Brunswick only partly offset the losses in the previous two months, leaving the number of jobs down so far in 2003. In May, declines in employment were noted in the food manufacturing industry, and in the Campbellton–Miramichi region. In June, that situation reversed as large gains were made in seafood processing as well as in Campbellton–Miramichi.

After several months of little change, employment in Prince Edward Island rose by an estimated 2,500 in June. The unemployment rate fell 2.6 percentage points to 9.6%. June's job growth was distributed among several service-producing industries, notably trade.

There was little employment change in the other provinces in June.

Available on CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0042 and 282-0047 to 282-0095.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.

Available at 7:00 a.m. on Statistics Canada's website (*www.statcan.ca*). From the home page, choose *Today's news releases from The Daily*, then *Latest Labour Force Survey*.

A more detailed summary, *Labour force information*, is available for the week ending June 21 (71-001-XIE, $8/$78). See *How to order products*.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on Friday, August 8.

For general information or to order data, contact Client services (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; *labour@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Geoff Bowlby (613-951-3325) or Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750), Labour Statistics Division.

□

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	May 2003	June 2003	May to June 2003	May 2003	June 2003	May to June 2003
	Seasonally adjusted					
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	**17,020.1**	**17,042.5**	**0.1**	**67.5**	**67.5**	**0.0**
Newfoundland and Labrador	261.4	257.8	-1.4	59.5	58.8	-0.7
Prince Edward Island	77.2	77.8	0.8	68.2	68.7	0.5
Nova Scotia	479.3	481.6	0.5	63.1	63.4	0.3
New Brunswick	383.4	384.4	0.3	63.0	63.1	0.1
Quebec	4,010.3	4,003.3	-0.2	66.0	65.8	-0.2
Ontario	6,685.0	6,720.8	0.5	68.5	68.7	0.2
Manitoba	598.9	596.9	-0.3	69.1	68.8	-0.3
Saskatchewan	516.6	516.4	0.0	68.3	68.3	0.0
Alberta	1,814.8	1,815.9	0.1	73.6	73.5	-0.1
British Columbia	2,193.2	2,187.7	-0.3	65.3	65.0	-0.3
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	**15,685.1**	**15,733.9**	**0.3**	**62.2**	**62.3**	**0.1**
Newfoundland and Labrador	218.4	218.2	-0.1	49.7	49.7	0.0
Prince Edward Island	67.8	70.3	3.7	59.9	62.0	2.1
Nova Scotia	436.6	439.3	0.6	57.5	57.8	0.3
New Brunswick	337.5	343.7	1.8	55.4	56.4	1.0
Quebec	3,637.5	3,647.8	0.3	59.9	60.0	0.1
Ontario	6,209.6	6,226.8	0.3	63.6	63.7	0.1
Manitoba	572.0	569.5	-0.4	66.0	65.6	-0.4
Saskatchewan	488.1	488.7	0.1	64.6	64.7	0.1
Alberta	1,713.2	1,722.9	0.6	69.5	69.7	0.2
British Columbia	2,004.5	2,006.6	0.1	59.7	59.6	-0.1
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	**1,335.0**	**1,308.6**	**-2.0**	**7.8**	**7.7**	**-0.1**
Newfoundland and Labrador	43.0	39.7	-7.7	16.4	15.4	-1.0
Prince Edward Island	9.4	7.5	-20.2	12.2	9.6	-2.6
Nova Scotia	42.8	42.3	-1.2	8.9	8.8	-0.1
New Brunswick	45.9	40.7	-11.3	12.0	10.6	-1.4
Quebec	372.8	355.5	-4.6	9.3	8.9	-0.4
Ontario	475.4	493.9	3.9	7.1	7.3	0.2
Manitoba	26.9	27.4	1.9	4.5	4.6	0.1
Saskatchewan	28.5	27.6	-3.2	5.5	5.3	-0.2
Alberta	101.6	92.9	-8.6	5.6	5.1	-0.5
British Columbia	188.7	181.1	-4.0	8.6	8.3	-0.3

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	June 2002	June 2003	June 2002 to June 2003	June 2002	June 2003	June 2002 to June 2003
	Unadjusted					
	Labour Force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	**16,921.3**	**17,319.3**	**2.4**	**67.9**	**68.6**	**0.7**
Newfoundland and Labrador	271.5	275.7	1.5	61.9	62.8	0.9
Prince Edward Island	79.1	82.2	3.9	70.8	72.6	1.8
Nova Scotia	482.1	490.7	1.8	63.8	64.6	0.8
New Brunswick	394.6	400.1	1.4	65.0	65.7	0.7
Quebec	4,018.1	4,096.9	2.0	66.6	67.4	0.8
Ontario	6,570.0	6,786.0	3.3	68.3	69.4	1.1
Manitoba	606.4	604.6	-0.3	70.1	69.7	-0.4
Saskatchewan	519.6	527.0	1.4	68.4	69.7	1.3
Alberta	1,789.8	1,842.9	3.0	74.0	74.6	0.6
British Columbia	2,190.1	2,213.1	1.1	65.9	65.8	-0.1
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	**15,723.9**	**16,074.6**	**2.2**	**63.1**	**63.7**	**0.6**
Newfoundland and Labrador	229.5	238.0	3.7	52.3	54.3	2.0
Prince Edward Island	72.7	77.3	6.3	65.1	68.2	3.1
Nova Scotia	441.2	451.4	2.3	58.4	59.4	1.0
New Brunswick	360.3	362.1	0.5	59.3	59.4	0.1
Quebec	3,707.2	3,753.3	1.2	61.5	61.7	0.2
Ontario	6,128.5	6,312.2	3.0	63.7	64.6	0.9
Manitoba	580.6	579.9	-0.1	67.2	66.8	-0.4
Saskatchewan	494.3	501.5	1.5	65.1	66.3	1.2
Alberta	1,698.8	1,756.3	3.4	70.2	71.1	0.9
British Columbia	2,010.7	2,042.5	1.6	60.5	60.7	0.2
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	**1,197.4**	**1,244.7**	**4.0**	**7.1**	**7.2**	**0.1**
Newfoundland and Labrador	42.0	37.7	-10.2	15.5	13.7	-1.8
Prince Edward Island	6.4	4.9	-23.4	8.1	6.0	-2.1
Nova Scotia	40.9	39.3	-3.9	8.5	8.0	-0.5
New Brunswick	34.3	38.0	10.8	8.7	9.5	0.8
Quebec	310.9	343.7	10.6	7.7	8.4	0.7
Ontario	441.4	473.8	7.3	6.7	7.0	0.3
Manitoba	25.8	24.6	-4.7	4.3	4.1	-0.2
Saskatchewan	25.3	25.6	1.2	4.9	4.9	0.0
Alberta	91.0	86.6	-4.8	5.1	4.7	-0.4
British Columbia	179.4	170.6	-4.9	8.2	7.7	-0.5

Employment by industry (based on NAICS) and class of worker for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	May 2003	June 2003	May to June 2003	June 2002 to June 2003	May to June 2003	June 2002 to June 2003
	Seasonally adjusted					
	'000				%	
All industries	**15,685.1**	**15,733.9**	**48.8**	**332.7**	**0.3**	**2.2**
Goods-producing sector	**3,977.0**	**3,966.7**	**-10.3**	**28.7**	**-0.3**	**0.7**
Agriculture	339.8	341.1	1.3	16.3	0.4	5.0
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	286.8	289.7	2.9	24.0	1.0	9.0
Utilities	132.9	133.8	0.9	-0.4	0.7	-0.3
Construction	916.7	923.8	7.1	45.3	0.8	5.2
Manufacturing	2,300.8	2,278.3	-22.5	-56.3	-1.0	-2.4
Services-producing sector	**11,708.1**	**11,767.2**	**59.1**	**303.9**	**0.5**	**2.7**
Trade	2,448.6	2,462.7	14.1	34.9	0.6	1.4
Transportation and warehousing	749.8	762.7	12.9	12.0	1.7	1.6
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	924.9	920.2	-4.7	8.8	-0.5	1.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,002.2	1,007.2	5.0	15.1	0.5	1.5
Management, administrative and other support	623.9	615.5	-8.4	18.2	-1.3	3.0
Educational services	1,061.8	1,057.5	-4.3	37.4	-0.4	3.7
Health care and social assistance	1,671.2	1,682.7	11.5	86.5	0.7	5.4
Information, culture and recreation	702.8	700.7	-2.1	-14.1	-0.3	-2.0
Accommodation and food services	1,016.2	1,024.8	8.6	33.0	0.8	3.3
Other services	705.8	720.9	15.1	27.6	2.1	4.0
Public administration	800.9	812.5	11.6	44.6	1.4	5.8
Class of worker						
Public sector employees	2,972.5	2,997.1	24.6	88.6	0.8	3.0
Private sector	12,712.6	12,736.8	24.2	244.1	0.2	2.0
Private employees	10,326.9	10,314.6	-12.3	169.7	-0.1	1.7
Self-employed	2,385.7	2,422.2	36.5	74.4	1.5	3.2

Employment by type of work, age and sex, seasonally adjusted

	June 2003	May to June 2003	June 2002 to June 2003	June 2003	May to June 2003	June 2002 to June 2003	June 2003	May to June 2003	June 2002 to June 2003
	Seasonally adjusted								
	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	'000								
Employment	**15,733.9**	**48.8**	**332.7**	**8,393.5**	**11.4**	**126.2**	**7,340.4**	**37.3**	**206.4**
Full-time	12,754.5	5.4	225.5	7,475.7	-6.2	109.9	5,278.8	11.7	115.6
Part-time	2,979.5	43.4	107.3	917.8	17.6	16.3	2,061.6	25.7	90.9
15 to 24	2,410.2	3.6	51.2	1,212.6	-4.4	9.1	1,197.6	7.9	42.1
25 and over	13,323.8	45.3	281.5	7,180.9	15.8	117.1	6,142.8	29.4	164.3
25 to 54	11,355.2	18.1	73.8	6,031.3	-0.1	25.9	5,323.9	18.2	47.9
55 and over	1,968.6	27.2	207.8	1,149.6	16.0	91.2	818.9	11.1	116.4

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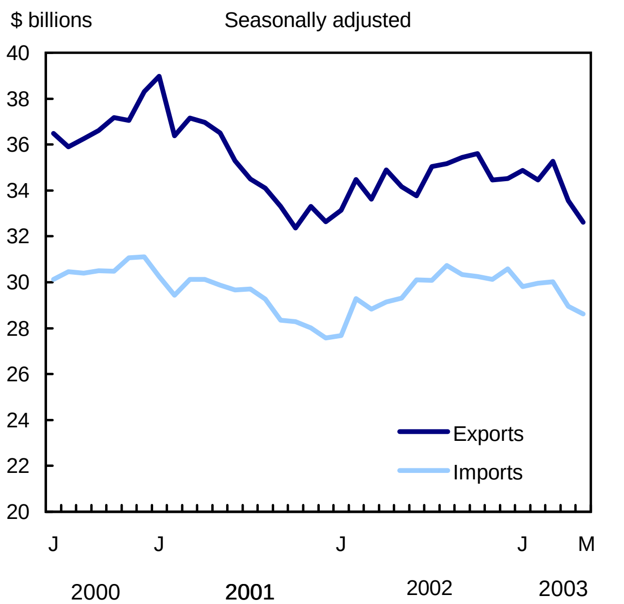
Canadian international merchandise trade

May 2003

Merchandise exports plunged to their lowest level in 19 months in May, as energy prices continued to fall and the agricultural industry reeled from mad cow disease.

Companies exported goods worth just over $32.6 billion, down 2.8% from April and the lowest level since October 2001.

Exports and imports



Exports fell in all major categories except automotive products, which remained flat. Hardest hit were exports of agricultural and fishing products, which declined 9.1%, and energy products, which were down 7.0%. A drop in natural gas exports accounted for one-third of the decline in total exports.

Canada's beef industry has been trying to cope since May 20, when it was announced that a single breeder cow in northern Alberta tested positive for mad cow disease.

At the same time, companies imported $28.6 billion in goods, a 1.1% decline from April and the lowest level since the start of 2002. Even though the value of imports declined, companies actually imported a higher volume of goods, thanks to the increased purchasing power of the stronger Canadian dollar.

As a result, Canada's trade surplus with the rest of the world fell from $4.6 billion in April to just under $4.0 billion in May, its lowest level since December 2002.

Exports to the United States, which accounted for 83% of the total, fell 2.8% to $27.1 billion, the lowest level since October 2001. Imports from the United States fell 1.5% to $20.1 billion, accounting for most of the overall drop. The trade surplus with the United States fell by half a billion dollars to $7.0 billion.

Exports to countries other than the United States fell 2.9% to $5.5 billion. The largest declines came from exports to Japan, which fell 23.4% to $686 million, along with exports to other OECD countries, which declined 9.5% to $1.0 billion.

Exports to the European Union increased 11.0% to $2.1 billion. Imports from all major non-US trading areas declined. Canada's trade deficit with countries other than the United States increased slightly, from $2.9 billion in April to $3.0 billion in May.

Note to readers

Merchandise trade is one component of the current account of Canada's balance of payments, which also includes trade in services.

"Other OECD countries," mentioned in the text, include Australia, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, Poland, South Korea, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

Revisions

In general, merchandise trade data are revised on an ongoing basis for each month of the current year. Customs basis data are revised for the previous data year each quarter.

Factors influencing revisions include late receipt of import and export documentation, incorrect information on customs forms, replacement of estimates with actual figures (once available), changes in classification of merchandise based on more current information, and changes to seasonal adjustment factors.

Revised data are available in the appropriate CANSIM tables.

Exports fall for second straight month with lower energy prices, mad cow scare

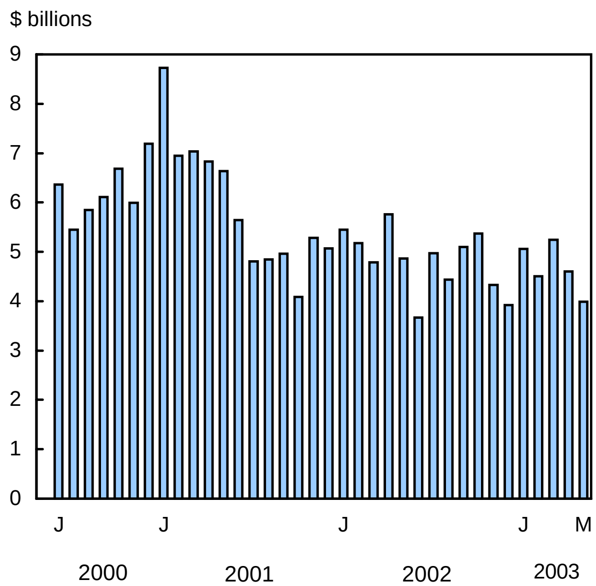
Exports of energy products tumbled 7.0% to just over $4.9 billion in May. The key factor was a 13.1% decline in exports of natural gas to the United States, which fell to $2.2 billion in the wake of declining prices. However, despite a two-month decline of 33.2% in April and May, natural gas exports were still 50.1% higher than in May 2002.

Crude petroleum exports reached $1.6 billion, up 3.5% from April. While prices fell for the third month in a row in May, volumes improved. Petroleum and coal products exports fell 10.6% to $831 million, down 25% from a record high in March.

Companies exported just under $2.3 billion worth of agriculture and fishing products in May, a drop of $227 million from April. This decline occurred after the United States and other nations closed their borders to Canadian meat products and live animals with the discovery of a single case of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) in Alberta. This ban in the third week of May contributed to a 25% decline in exports of meat and live animals.

Exports of automotive products remained unchanged at $7.3 billion in May. Exports of passenger autos and chassis exports rose 2.1% to $3.7 billion, but a decline in motor vehicle parts and trucks and other motor vehicles offset this gain.

Trade balance



In the largest sector, machinery and equipment, companies exported $7.6 billion in goods, down 0.6%. Exports of aircraft, engines and parts rose 6.9% to $1.6 billion, while industrial machinery exports increased 2.9% to $1.5 billion. However, these big gains were overshadowed by widespread declines in all other machinery and equipment sub-sectors, from high-tech office and telecommunications equipment to agricultural machines.

Exports of forestry products fell 2.7% to $2.7 billion. Newspaper and other paper exports declined 5.1% to $968 million, while wood pulp and other wood products fell 6.0 % to just over half a billion dollars. Offsetting these declines, lumber and sawmill products rose 1.1% to $1.2 billion, benefiting from a 1.5% jump in new single-family housing starts in the United States in May.

Exports of industrial goods and materials fell 2.3% to $5.4 billion, as declines in metal ores, chemicals, plastics and fertilizers more than offset increases in metals and alloys.

Imports of aircraft, engines and parts at lowest level in nearly seven years

Imports in Canada's largest import sector, machinery and equipment, decreased 3.9% to $7.9 billion, the lowest level since September 1999. Imports of other machinery, which includes high-tech equipment, declined 1.8% to $3.7 billion.

Imports of aircraft and other transportation equipment fell 13.5% to $784 million. Imports of aircraft, engines and parts plummeted 32.6% to just over $384 million, their lowest level since July 1996. Domestic air carriers dealt with lower passenger loads and persistent high fuel costs by purchasing smaller, less expensive aircraft.

Lower prices reduced imports of energy products by 8.8% to $1.5 billion in May. Crude petroleum imports fell 14.2% to $936 million on lower prices, but stable volumes.

Imports of consumer goods fell 2.7% to $3.9 billion. Declines in imports of pharmaceuticals, televisions, radios, apparel, footwear and printed matter accounted for most of the overall decrease.

In contrast, imports of automotive products increased 1.5% to $6.7 billion in May. Imports of passenger autos reversed the previous month's decline with a 4.8% gain to $2.3 billion, while motor vehicle parts imports destined for Canadian auto assembly plants remained steady at $3.3 billion. Imports of trucks and other motor vehicles decreased slightly to $1.1 billion.

Imports of industrial goods and materials increased 2.6% to $5.6 billion. A 12.0% jump in imports of metals and metal ores to $1.4 billion accounted for most of the sector's increase.

Available on CANSIM: tables 226-0001, 226-0002, 227-0001, 227-0002, 228-0001 to 228-0003 and 228-0033 to 228-0040.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2201, 2202 and 2203.

The May 2003 issue of *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001-XIB, $14/$141) will be available soon. The publication will include tables by commodity and country on a customs basis. Current account data (which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, service transactions, investment income and transfers) are available quarterly in *Canada's balance of international payments* (67-001-XIB, $29/$93; 67-001-XPB, $38/$124). See *How to order products*.

Merchandise trade data are available by fax or in PDF format on the morning of release.

For more information on the publications, contact Jocelyne Elibani, (1-800-294-5583; 613-951-9647). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Daryl Keen (613-951-1810), International Trade Division.

Merchandise trade

	April 2003[r]	May 2003	April to May 2003	May 2002 to May 2003	January to May 2002	January to May 2003	January–May 2002 to January–May 2003
	Seasonally adjusted, $ current						
	$ millions		% change		$ millions		% change
Principal trading partners							
Exports							
United States	27,876	27,097	-2.8	-6.0	142,840	141,993	-0.6
Japan	896	686	-23.4	-20.8	4,080	4,298	5.3
European Union	1,855	2,059	11.0	17.4	9,532	10,148	6.5
Other OECD countries[1]	1,152	1,043	-9.5	6.1	5,051	5,008	-0.9
All other countries	1,783	1,731	-2.9	-1.3	8,802	9,337	6.1
Total	**33,562**	**32,616**	**-2.8**	**-4.5**	**170,305**	**170,784**	0.3
Imports							
United States	20,368	20,066	-1.5	-5.2	104,301	103,474	-0.8
Japan	908	870	-4.2	-13.3	4,789	4,605	-3.8
European Union	2,887	2,846	-1.4	-1.8	14,149	15,062	6.5
Other OECD countries[1]	1,724	1,714	-0.6	9.5	7,771	8,714	12.1
All other countries	3,073	3,133	2.0	17.3	13,248	15,532	17.2
Total	**28,960**	**28,629**	**-1.1**	**-2.3**	**144,258**	**147,387**	**2.2**
Balance							
United States	7,508	7,031	...	...	38,539	38,519	...
Japan	-12	-184	...	...	-709	-307	...
European Union	-1,032	-787	...	...	-4,617	-4,914	...
Other OECD countries[1]	-572	-671	...	...	-2,720	-3,706	...
All other countries	-1,290	-1,402	...	...	-4,446	-6,195	...
Total	**4,602**	**3,987**	...	...	**26,047**	**23,397**	...
Principal commodity groupings							
Exports							
Agricultural and fishing products	2,504	2,277	-9.1	-8.6	12,925	12,232	-5.4
Energy products	5,279	4,912	-7.0	26.1	18,149	27,995	54.3
Forestry products	2,785	2,711	-2.7	-17.0	16,132	14,094	-12.6
Industrial goods and materials	5,518	5,390	-2.3	-6.6	28,911	27,693	-4.2
Machinery and equipment	7,636	7,589	-0.6	-5.0	40,572	38,775	-4.4
Automotive products	7,291	7,293	0.0	-10.7	40,301	37,190	-7.7
Other consumer goods	1,421	1,409	-0.8	-0.5	7,306	7,222	-1.1
Special transactions trade[2]	670	578	-13.7	-12.0	3,317	3,199	-3.6
Other balance of payments adjustments	457	456	-0.2	-13.1	2,692	2,384	-11.4
Imports							
Agricultural and fishing products	1,864	1,855	-0.5	4.1	8,944	9,284	3.8
Energy products	1,652	1,506	-8.8	14.7	5,967	8,717	46.1
Forestry products	254	249	-2.0	-4.6	1,275	1,284	0.7
Industrial goods and materials	5,436	5,579	2.6	-2.3	28,221	28,307	0.3
Machinery and equipment	8,189	7,866	-3.9	-9.6	43,272	41,540	-4.0
Automotive products	6,614	6,714	1.5	-0.1	32,710	33,675	3.0
Other consumer goods	3,990	3,884	-2.7	2.4	18,755	19,690	5.0
Special transactions trade[2]	423	430	1.7	-8.9	2,495	2,205	-11.6
Other blance of payments adjustments	537	546	1.7	-0.2	2,621	2,686	2.5

r *Revised figures*
1 *Includes Australia, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, Poland, South Korea, Hungary, Czech Republic and Slovakia.*
2 *These are mainly low valued transactions, value of repairs to equipment, and goods returned to country of origin.*
... *Figures not appropriate or not applicable.*

OTHER RELEASES

Export and import price indexes
May 2003

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1997=100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1997 to May 2003 for the five commodity sections and the major commodity groups (62 exports and 61 imports).

Current- and fixed-weighted US price indexes (1997=100) are also available on a customs basis. Price indexes are listed from January 1997 to May 2003. Included with the US commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and US-only Standard International Trade Classification section indexes.

Indexes for the five commodity sections and the major commodity groups are also available now on a customs basis.

Available on CANSIM: tables 228-0001, 228-0003 and 228-0033 to 228-0040.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2201, 2202 and 2203.

The May 2003 issue of *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001-XIB, $14/$141) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jocelyne Elibani (1-800-294-5583; 613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

Arts, entertainment and recreation services
2001

Results from the Arts, Entertainment and Recreation Survey, which covers the performing arts, spectator sports, and amusement and recreational sector, are now available for 2001.

Performing arts companies, such as theatre, opera and dance companies, reached the $1.0 billion mark in operating revenues in 2001, up 11.0% from 2000. Operating profits rose to 5.5%, from 3.5 % in 2000. Data results from the 2000/01 Survey of Performing Arts for the professional not-for-profit sector only will be released July 30.

The spectator sports industry, which includes professional and semi-professional sports clubs and teams and horse racing, continued to report losses in 2001, with a profit margin of -7.6%. Salaries and wages account for over half of total operating expenses for the sports teams sector.

The "other amusement and recreation services" industry generated revenues of $4.9 billion in 2001. While the east coast experienced some of the best snow conditions ever, the west saw very little snow and weeks of mild weather. Thus, revenues for the ski industry dipped 2.1% to $654.5 million. Its profit margin declined slightly, from 11.9% in 2000 to 11.2% in 2001. Despite summer 2001 being the third warmest on record, making it a great year for golf enthusiasts, operating profits for the golf industry were down to 8.1%, compared with 10.9% in 2000.

Available on CANSIM: table 361-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2425.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sharon Neufeld (613-951-5255; *sharon.neufeld@a.statcan.ca*) or Irene Ross (613-951-6305; *puccire@statcan.ca*), Service Industries Division.

For more information on the 2000/01 Survey of Performing Arts, contact Marie Lavallée-Farah (613-951-1571), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

Workplace and Employee Survey
2001

Data from the 2001 Workplace and Employee Survey are now available. These data provide detailed information on workplaces and employees within these workplaces.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2615.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Carole Fraser (613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-4087; *labour@statcan*), Labour Statistics Division. ■

Asphalt roofing
May 2003

Data on asphalt roofing are now available for May.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2123.

The May 2003 issue of *Asphalt roofing*, Vol. 55, no. 5 (45-001-XIB, $5/$47) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; *manufact@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division ■

Construction type plywood
April 2003

Data on construction type plywood are now available for April.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2138.

The April 2003 issue of *Construction type plywood*, Vol. 51, no. 4 (35-001-XIB, $5/$47), is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; *manufact@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division ■

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Construction type plywood, April 2003, Vol. 51, no. 4
Catalogue number 35-001-XIB ($5/$47).

Asphalt roofing, May 2003, Vol. 55, no. 5
Catalogue number 45-001-XIB ($5/$47).

Building permits, May 2003, Vol. 47, no. 5
Catalogue number 64-001-XIE ($14/$145).

A profile of Canadian exporters, 1993–2001
Catalogue number 65-506-XIE ($25).

Geography working paper series: Preliminary 2006 census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations delineations, no. 2
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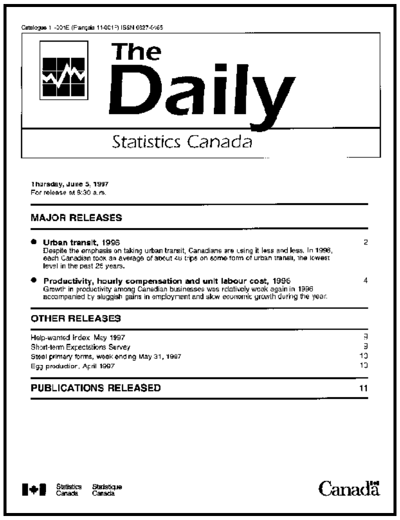
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit,** 1996 — 2
  Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 46 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost,** 1996 — 4
  Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

Help-wanted Index, May 1997	9
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Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997	10
Egg production, April 1997	10

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED — 11

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

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RELEASE DATES: JULY 14 TO 18

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
14	**New motor vehicle sales**	May 2003
16	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	May 2003
17	**Canada’s international transactions in securities**	May 2003
17	**Travel between Canada and other countries**	May 2003
18	**Wholesale trade**	May 2003